

Entire Families Swept Away and Seen No More of Men.

THE FORCE OF THE WATERS.

And even the earth, the ground, the banks or the conglomerate masses which pass for these are difficult of recognition in the elements which constitute them. Great rolls of cloth are interwoven with the earth and the soil. Buttons and instruments of brass and iron and steam boilers and machinery and the fragments of the old and the new brick and stone and parts of the old and the new of household furniture are strewn about so indiscriminately. Everything is everywhere and nothing can be found. In coming up to my mouth of vantage my carriage wheels passed over a beaten and battered "water"—it may have been of silver for all I know. A little further on they ground into fragments a triangular piece of marble from some fine old building. And as I started to look down upon this fearful and terrible translation, so marvellous in its sudden translation to describe it, and too terrible in its inconceivable agony to picture or portray it. As far as the eye can reach, the story of waste, of devastation and death is only varied now and then by

only one man suet killed anywhere in Western Massachusetts, and that is the calamity which has caused such universal grief and mourning. Mingled with general expressions of sorrow there are many involuntary expressions of indignation towards the corporation which constructed and maintained the railroad, and sorrow which has swept away so many thrifty villages and caused the loss of so many valuable lives.

A CORONER'S INVESTIGATION

is too early now and the people are too much overwhelmed with grief and despair for a proper and rigorous investigation; but when the momentary excitement has subsided it is understood that the full details of the disaster and its cause and the responsibility for it will be speedily developed. The preliminary steps to take will be to hold an inquest at Northampton. Coroner to-morrow morning, and towards the end of the week examination of witnesses will be commenced.

NATURE IN MORNING.

The weather this morning has been cloudy and

others of the dog's old friends. It is said that no human being ever expressed a keener sense of the general surrounding sadness than he. His movements even in the bustle and confusion of the occasion were noticeable. He was almost dumb. Yet came almost directly home again. He introduced himself upon the domain of the family and was in every part of the house snuffing about. An old pair of boots of Mr. Bryan's attracted his repeated attention, as did also several articles of clothing of his lost friend. Sunday afternoon he started out and followed the searchers for bodies on the meadow lands. This afternoon he was seen on Miller's estate, passing the gate. He seemed to attract visitors, who found that he had dug quite a trench. In this excavation the cause of the creature's vigorous efforts and his barking was explained. There was disclosed

THE LOWER PORTIONS OF A MAN'S LEGS, AND THE TOES OF HIS SHOES BEING UPSTAINED. THEY COULD

L. Robbie Hayden.
AT HAYDENSVILLE.
Mrs. Norris.
Johanna Williams.
Francis Broadear.
John L. Kaplinger.
Mrs. Hogan and one child.
Edward Mockler.
Mrs. Mosser, Jr.
Mrs. John Wilson and three children.
Mrs. Posey and two children.
Mrs. Antoine Brosier.
Mrs. Messie and two children.
Mrs. Napoleon Besseantle and infant.
Stephen Kelley, wife and daughter.
Two children of Edwin Thayer.
Agnes, George and another infant child of
Samuel Miller.
AT LEWIS.
Mrs. Patrick.
Charles Patrick.
Julia Patrick.

Ward, Jeremiah, aged 70. Williams, Mrs. Joshua.
Ward, Mrs. Williams, Miss Johanna.
Wood, Mrs. Emma (of Wilson, Mrs. John.
Wood, Merrick (child). Wilson (three children).
Woodward, Mrs. Mary.

THE NEED OF RELIEF.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15, 1874.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate and report upon the Mill River disaster, with a view to the securing of necessary aid, started on their mission at five o'clock P. M. to-day.

Mayor Cobb has called an informal meeting of citizens, at the City Hall, to-morrow morning, to devise measures of relief.

Governor Talbot, who returned from the scene of the disaster to-day, states that the immediate wants of the most destitute are being supplied by Springfield and other towns in the

the conclusions arrived at from his experiments—2. That it is possible by exciting certain points of the opposite layer of the cerebrium to obtain contractions in every limb. 3. That as a rule the cerebrium in the opposite side is that affected by the irritation. 4. That the cerebrium in the opposite side is the one of the cerebrium to excite either the nerves arising from it or the same itself, and the same nerves, that it is the one of the cerebrium to excite contractions are obtained in the fore leg and generally in that of the opposite side. 5. That the cerebrium in the opposite side is the one to a state of contraction when its nerve touched some part of the cerebral mass, far from the point of contact is propagated. 6. Contrary to the effects obtained by Ferriar, Dr. Dupuy was never able to obtain a reflex action. 7. The whole cortical layer of the cerebrium is probably a centre of reflex action. 8. The cerebrium is not indispensable for the existence of a reflex action on motor or sensory nerves, but that its preservation is not indispensable for the existence of a reflex action on motor or sensory nerves. 9. In the animal on which Dr. Dupuy had experimented, contractions of the opposite limbs could still be obtained after the removal of the cerebrium. 10. The cerebrium is the one of the cerebrium to excite contractions of the opposite side to that which the irritation of the cerebrium is applied to.